

ITMO Template Example

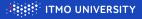
First A.¹ Second A.²

¹Faculty/Department ITMO University

²Faculty/Department ITMO University

Date Ocasion

Table of Contents



- 1. Mathematics
- 1.1 Theorem
- 1.2 Example
- 2. Highlighting
- 3. Lists
- 4. Effects

Theorem 1 For a prime p and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ it holds that $a^p \equiv a \pmod p$.

$$1, 2, \dots, p - 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

Proof. The invertible elements in a field form a group under multiplication. In particular, the elements $1,2,\dots,p-1\in\mathbb{Z}_p$ form a group under multiplication modulo p. This is a group of order p-1. For $a\in\mathbb{Z}_p$ and $a\neq 0$ we thus get $a^{p-1}=1\in\mathbb{Z}_p$. The claim follows.



Example 1 The function $\phi\colon\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$ given by $\phi(x)=2x$ is continuous at the point $x=\alpha$, because if $\epsilon>0$ and $x\in\mathbb{R}$ is such that $|x-\alpha|<\delta=\frac{\epsilon}{2}$, then $|\phi(x)-\phi(\alpha)|=2|x-\alpha|<2\delta=\epsilon.$

$$|\phi(x) - \phi(\alpha)| = 2|x - \alpha| < 2\delta = \epsilon.$$

Mathematics 4 / 7



Sometimes it is useful to highlight certain words in the text.

Important

If a lot of text should be highlighted, it is a good idea to put it in a box.

It is easy to match the colour theme.

Highlighting 5 / 7



- Fancy lists are marked with a number inside a circle.
- Color of list changes by parameter [color=ITMOMango].
 - Bullet lists are marked with a red box.
 - 1. Numbered lists are marked with a white number inside a red box.



1. Effects that control

- 2. when text is displayed
- are specified with <> and a list of slides.

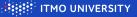
Theorem 2

This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.

Use textblock for arbitrary placement of objects.

It creates a box with the specified width (here in a percentage of the slide's width) and upper left corner at the specified coordinate (x, y) (here x is a percentage of width and y a percentage of height).

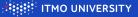
Mathematics Highlighting Lists Effects 7 / 3



- 1 Effects that control
- 2. when text is displayed

Theorem 2 This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.



- 1. Effects that control
- 2. when text is displayed
- are specified with <> and a list of slides.

Theorem 2

This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.

It creates a box with the specified width (here in a percentage of the slide's width) and upper left corner at the specified coordinate (x, y) (here x is a percentage of width and y a percentage of height).

Mathematics Highlighting Lists Effects 7 / 7



- 1. Effects that control
- 2. when text is displayed
- are specified with <> and a list of slides.

Theorem 2

This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.

It creates a box with the specified width (here in a percentage of the slide's width) and upper left corner at the specified coordinate (x, y) (here x is a percentage of width and y a percentage of height).



- 1. Effects that control
- 2. when text is displayed
- are specified with <> and a list of slides.

Theorem 2

This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.

It creates a box with the specified width (here in a percentage of the slide's width) and upper left corner at the specified coordinate (x, y) (here x is a percentage of width and y a percentage of height).